

the digestion of the ingested food, or after the completion of the digestive process, or just after the ingested food is carried down into the stomach and before it is fully converted into chyme, and which does not show any sign of amelioration even with a strict regimen of diet and conduct, is called Anna-Drava-Shula (lit colic of undigested chyme or chyle). Ejection of the contents of the stomach and the consequent assimilation of the deranged bile give relief in this type of Gastralgia.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIL

DHANVANTARI said:—Now hear me, O Sushruti discourse on the Nidanam of Svara-Bhanga (aphonia). The deranged Vayu etc. aggravated by loud talking, loud chanting of the Vedas and loud recitations of verses, etc., affect the vocal chords, and give rise to Svarabhanga (aphonia) which may be divided into six different types. In the Vataja form of aphonia the stool, urine, face and the eyes of the patient assume a black colour and the voice somewhat resembles the harsh brayings of an ass. The stool; urine, face and the eyes of a patient, suffering from an attack of Pittaja aphonia assume a yellow colour, and a burning sensation is experienced in the larynx at the time of speaking. In the Kaphaja type the voice becomes small and weak owing to the obstruction of the larynx with rriucouSj

which, when it melts under the influence
of the solar heat
during the dayj allows the patient to
speak in a stronger and
clearer voice.